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TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 1, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 90 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7729

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Sharet: Resolution Is Deterrent to Peace in M. E.

Israel to Stand by Armistice Pact

In his speech opening the foreign affairs debate in the Knesset yesterday, Foreign Minister Sharet condemned the Kibya resolution of the Security Council which he felt would encourage the Arabs in their refusal to make peace with Israel.

Those who had drafted the resolution had other interests in mind than peace in the Middle East, he said. Israel would nevertheless explore every possibility of upholding the validity of the Armistice Agreements.

Vital as was peace for the area, he continued, Israel had existed and could exist indefinitely without it if the Arab rulers preferred the tension and needless suffering of the present situation.

Mr. Sharet opened his speech with an outline of the situation which had led to the present twofold crisis on Israel's frontiers, involving on the one hand Israel's essential security and on the other her vital development plans.

The infringement of Israel's security and political rights by Jordan and Syria respectively had carried the conflict between Israel and these two neighboring states to the arena of international discussion. The Arab states had frustrated the organic passage from the armistice agreements to a final comprehensive peace settlement.

Israel's Problem
Israel's problem was how to fulfill its solemn obligation towards the United Nations with reference to the armistice agreements, while at the same time sustaining the integrity of her security and of ensuring the implementation of her development plans.

Turning to the Kibya incident, Mr. Sharet described the unceasing acts of aggression and murder over the years in the part of Jordanians in the border areas of the Sharon and of the Jerusalem corridor, which threw in hold relief to the Government of Jordan's failure to fulfill its obligations under the Armistice Agreement.

Following on the shocking and despicable murder of a mother and her two children in Yahud village on the night of October 13 an attack was made on Kibya across the border two nights later which, according to Jordan sources, resulted in the loss of some tens of lives, including the tragic death of a mother and those of many women and children.

Quoted Eban
Mr. Sharet then quoted the following passage from the speech of Ambassador Eban made before the Security Council on November 12:

"The mood and background of the Kibya incident must be understood in the light of the atmosphere in which our hard struggle for security and peace was conducted. It is not surprising that it should have been the subject of a reaction against the Government of Israel in which 'indignation and anger' mingled with 'astonishment, distress and disappointment.' The fact that feelings of genuine moral revulsion had been exploited for political objectives did not exempt Israel from giving the matter the serious attention it deserved."

Delegation's Skill
The Israel delegation, which was already heavily occupied by the Jordan River issue and with other matters under consideration by the General Assembly, succeeded in presenting its views on the Kibya incident and our complaint against the violation of armistice agreements by the Arab states with commendable skill and sagacity.

After it had placed the responsibility for the unbearable situation where it belonged, it had indicated the only constructive solution for the deadlock by demanding that the other party be called upon to enter into direct negotiations with a view to a final peace settlement.

The Powers which had initiated the debate at the Security Council today, however, a different line. The draft resolution which they presented to the Council was of a content and wording unbecomingly reminiscent of United Nations resolutions. No

Kibya Debate Cuts Across Party Lines

By SHAYAT SHAPIRO,
Jerusalem Post Staff Reporter

The dividing line between the speakers in the general debate that followed the Foreign Minister's speech was their attitude towards the Kibya incident. Some, like Mr. Zaiman Aranne (Mapai), called it a "road accident" and regretted it; others, like Mr. Meir Argov (G.Z.), regretted the loss of innocent lives, but claimed it was the inevitable reaction to the organized terror from across the border.

On the borderline were those who, like Mr. Ishar Harari (Progressive), preferred not to express an opinion but believed that those who went to Kibya should have given a second thought to all the possible consequences of the raid.

Except for the Communists and their fellow travellers, who introduced little that was new in their stereotyped speeches, the discussion cut across party lines: Mr. Argov's view was seconded by Mr. S. Zysman (G.Z.) and Mr. H. Ariv (G.Z.).

Mr. H. Landau (Herut) deplored "lost opportunities" to create a "reasonable frontier." Asked by the Foreign Minister whether he advocated "moving right now," Mr. Landau made no reply. Mr. Aranne thought that it must be admitted that there was a "border problem."

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Political Order Main Consideration—B.G.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Prime Minister David Ben Gurion said today that the U.N. was below the ideal of equity and peace when it passed the Kibya resolution last week.

Considerations of a political order, rather than a "border problem," guided the U.N. in blaming Israel, Mr. Ben Gurion asserted at the annual luncheon given by the Journalists Association for the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff on the occasion of Partition Day.

The luncheon, which was to have been given yesterday, was postponed because Mr. Ben Gurion could not attend. The Chief of Staff was represented by Aluf-Mishneh Haim Ben-David.

Replying to toasts by Mr. M. Asaf, chairman of the Editors' Committee, and Mr. Y. Hefman, chairman of the Journalists Association, Mr. Ben Gurion said "My days as a Prime Minister are numbered."

While away from office, he will not write his autobiography "For every man should look ahead to the future, using the experience of the past only as a guide to a better tomorrow."

He will also not write the story of the War of Independence, as had been reported by the press. "I shall tell the nation why I shall not write it now."

Created by Jews

The State of Israel, Mr. Ben Gurion went on, was created "not by a decision of the U.N. but through the corporate will of three generations of Jews, and the bravery of the Army."

The U.N., however, should not be evaluated on the grounds of its loss of prestige after its anti-Israel decision, but rather with regard to its historic mission, which is to become the beacon of peace and justice in the world.

One should not despair if the U.N. showed little advance towards that goal so far. "We must do anything in our power to foster that aim, for without peace there would be no justice, and without justice there is no peace."

**SA INFLTRATORS
CAUGHT IN WEEK**

In the week ending November 27 two clashes occurred between infiltrators and the security forces, resulting in the capture of five infiltrators. In the same period the telephone lines in the South were damaged by infiltrators, and 12 telephone poles were stolen.

Britain to Strive For Middle East Peace—Eden

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — A Labour Member, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, asked in the Commons today if the United Nations had any further report about relations between Israel and Jordan and if something more could be done to make the parties realize the gravity of the situation.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden replied, "I think we have to allow the feelings created by the Kibya incident to subside to some extent before we attempt negotiations." He said the Security Council received first-hand reports from the United Nations Chief of Staff in his recent discussion on the Kibya incident and a general question of compliance with the Armistice Agreements between Israel and her neighbors.

Mr. Eden entirely agreed with Mr. Herbert Morrison, deputy leader of the opposition, that the continuance of the so-called Armistice was one of the complications. "The only final solution is a peace settlement, which we will do all in our power to promote," he declared.

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Jordan Resisting Pressure for Talks

Political sources in Amman reported increased diplomatic activity in the last 24 hours, according to "A-Difa."

In spite of enormous pressure on behalf of the diplomatic representatives of the three Powers in Amman to persuade Jordan "to change its attitude," Jordan stands firm in its position towards the Palestinians.

The foreign diplomats have reportedly remarked to the Jordan Government that their countries feel that the present time is the best for solving the Israel-Jordan border problem.

Jordan will consult with the other members of the Arab League before conveying to the Secretary-General of the U.N. its decision on the Israel proposal, the paper adds. Jordan is making every effort to present to the U.N. a unified Arab reaction to the proposal.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ARRIVAL OF NEW SOVIET MINISTER

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — The Soviet Minister to Israel, arrived here at 12.30 o'clock this morning accompanied by his council.

Although the Soviet Minister left the former Soviet Minister after the former Soviet Minister left the country following the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv, the arrival of the new Minister marks the beginning of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Abramov was all smiles when he disembarked from the Air France Constellation. He brought him from Rome with Madame Abramov. He stopped at the air terminal here for a brief interview with the press and then continued his journey to the State of Israel.

Replying to a question, he stated that he would stay for a while in the State of Israel. With the Minister were Mr. Fomin, Counselor to the Legation, Mr. Vlasov, the Second Secretary, and Mr. Petrov, the Consul General. Mr. Fomin and Mr. Vlasov were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

U.S. Envoy Returns

TEL AVIV, Monday (SIS). — Ambassador Monnet B. Davis returned yesterday to resume charge of the American Embassy after an absence of several days. He had been in the U.S. for consultation in the U.S.

After consulting with President Eisenhower and with officials of the State Department, Ambassador Davis said with Mrs. Davis from New York on November 6 aboard the steamer Ekochorda, arriving in Beirut last Wednesday afternoon, they proceeded via automobile to Raoh Hanikra and Tel Aviv.

TALKS FROZEN, G. Z. SAY

"Complete freezing of negotiations" is the description given yesterday by the General Zionists to the Coalition talks. After the four-hour meeting of representatives of the two parties on Sunday night failed to move ahead to make any conclusion, the first move is Mapai's, they said.

A Mapai spokesman said the negotiations were not broken. A further meeting will be conducted in due course.

Meanwhile, the first contact between Mapai and Mapam took place in the Knesset building yesterday afternoon. The meeting lasted for 2½ hours, and is scheduled to be resumed today.

In an evening a round-table conference of all Coalition parties was called, at the invitation of Mr. M. Argov, Secretary General of Mapai. The General Zionist delegates did not show up.

Umma Party Says Sudan Elections Were Illegal

AIJUM, SUDAN, Monday. — The pro-independence Umma Party announced today it refused to recognize the validity of the Sudan elections because, it said, Egyptian interference, including bribery, brought victory to the pro-Egypt National Union Party.

The party favouring uniting the Sudan with Egypt overwhelmed the Umma Party, which wanted independence from both Egypt and Britain.

The Umma statement said the party was drawing up a memorandum citing specific charges of bribery and fraud to withhold recognition of the elections until these charges are fully investigated.

Copies of the party's message to the Electoral Commission were sent to the United Nations, Britain and Egypt.

Meanwhile in Cairo, where the press hailed the election result as a repudiation of Britain, Cairo Radio broadcast complete returns from 35 of the 57 Sudan constituencies as giving the National Union Party 54 seats in Parliament, the Umma Party 22, the Socialist Republicans four and the independents five with five remaining seats to be decided on December 16.

(Reports from Khartoum, however, gave the following results so far: National Unionists 44, Umma 20, Independents 14, Southern Party 9, Socialist Republicans 4.)

Nationalist Not Partisans
Ismael el Ashari, leader of the Sudanese National Unionist Party and prospective first Sudanese Prime Minister, said today his party would serve the Sudan as nationals, not as partisans.

Commenting on last night's statement by the Secretary of the Socialist Republicans that his men in parliament would support the National Unionists, el Ashari said: "We welcome the good will of the National Unionists, but we hope all other elements will cooperate with us to realize the liberty of the Sudan."

Elections to the Senate, the upper house, will begin on December 5. The Senate will have 50 members, 20 appointed by the Governor-General and 30 elected.

Under the Sudan agreement between Britain and Egypt signed last February, the new parliament will take any immediate steps on the future of this million square mile territory which since 1898 has been ruled jointly by the two countries as a condominium.

But even after the two houses have come into being, there is to be a transitional period of not longer than three years before a Constituent Assembly is elected and the Sudan makes its final choice—Union with Egypt or independence.

Nagib to Visit Sudan

Egyptian President Mohammed Nagib said at a press conference in Cairo today he plans to go to the Sudan. "We are right to be interested in the Sudan," he said. "It will go to the Sudan at the first suitable moment." This was believed to be after the inauguration of the Sudanese parliament.

Asked about the future relations between Egypt and the Sudan, Nagib said, "as long as the Sudan is free, whether independent or united with Egypt—any relations are welcomed between brethren."

The Foreign Office said the elections would leave the country free to decide its own future but declined to comment on the alleged victory for the National Unionist Party.

"The election is an important step in the Sudan's progress to self-determination, which has been the object of British policy for many years," the spokesman said. "When the election is completed, the Sudan parliament will have to decide on their future. The conduct of the election reflects that it was carried out in an orderly manner."

U.N. Assembly Rejects Soviet Peace Proposal

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly sitting in plenary session today followed the example of its Political Committee and rejected the often-presented Soviet peace proposal.

Among other things, the Soviet proposal would have called for a declaration of unconditional prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, a one-third reduction in the armed forces of the five great powers within a year and recognition that military bases on foreign soil increased the threat of a new war.

USSR Sends 17 Tons of Gold to London

LONDON, Monday (UP). — Russia shipped 17 tons of gold worth more than \$10m. by plane to London today, amid reports that the Soviet Union is short of foreign exchange.

The Czech Airlines flew the heavily sealed consignments from Moscow to Prague where they were picked up by the Dutch K.L.M. Airlines and flown into London. A coroner of police surrounded the three planes that brought the gold to London.

Eden Predicts U.S. Consent To Early Big Four Meeting

French Seen Ready For Vietnam Talks

PARIS, Monday (UP). — The French Government indicated today that it may be willing to open direct peace negotiations in Indo-China with Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh over possible objections from the three loyal Associated States.

The hint came in a brief, sharp communique from Premier Joseph Laniel's office in which the Government flatly disowned the stand taken by its own top authority in Indo-China affairs in an interview with the Stockholm newspaper "Expressen."

The Laniel communique said that the interpretation by a Swedish journal of the declaration which may have been made by M. Marc Jacquet, Minister of State for Indo-Chinese Affairs, cannot in any way be considered as corresponding to the position of the French Government.

The Swedish paper quoted Mr. Jacquet as saying that France would not negotiate with the Vietnamese chieftain without the agreement of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Adding from the negative Laniel communique, which failed to specify what the French position would be, there was no other Government reaction.

Unofficially, Ho's statement was welcomed here with guarded and suspicious optimism. Minister for Associated States M. Jacquet last night described as "of world-wide importance" a Swedish newspaper report quoting the Vietnamese leader in Indo-China, Ho Chi Minh, as saying Britain was willing to discuss an armistice with France.

Mr. Jacquet said "We will not refuse to negotiate if an occasion presents itself."

Anglo-Egyptian Rift Small, Nagib Says

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — President Nagib told reporters here today that the gap between Britain and Egypt in the Suez Canal deadlock was "very narrow and easily surmountable."

He added that the conclusion of the Sudan elections the Anglo-Egyptian talks over the Canal problem could be resumed very soon.

Nagib said he was looking forward to the early return to Cairo of British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson for resumption of the talks. His return would be a "good sign to further negotiations."

"It all depends on Britain," he added, "on whom the initiative in breaking the Canal talks deadlock rested." Britain must now realize that the Sudan question could not affect the Suez Canal base issue.

Two Main Issues
He said the two main issues holding up a Canal settlement were the question of uniforms of British technicians who will be in maintenance of the base after evacuation and the availability of the base in case of emergency.

There is a divergence of view whether an attack on Turkey should automatically bring into play a projected Anglo-Egyptian defence pact, Nagib said. "We Egyptians believe this is not a very important point."

If confidence was reestablished, "everything can be sorted out in good time to our mutual benefit," he declared.

Nagib said an eventual Canal settlement would cover the Arab League member states, which were bound together in a collective security pact.

Questioned on whether Pakistan would be included in any Middle East defence pact, Nagib said that until Egypt was completely sovereign "we cannot enter into any Middle East organization."

Ex-Prince Abbas Halim, cousin of former King Farouk, will face the Revolution Tribunal tomorrow on a charge of high treason. It was announced here today.

The indictment served on Abbas Halim accused him of "conspiring with foreign powers during 1952 and 1953, aiming at endangering the security of the state and harming the interests of the country."

Dulles Indicates Agreement To Settle Specific Disputes Between U.S. and Russia

LONDON, Monday (UP). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today forecast an early Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting with Russia which, he said, would be approved by the United States.

Mr. Eden made the statement to a cheering Commons after a Cabinet meeting to prepare for his and Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's flight to Bermuda to meet President Eisenhower and French Premier Joseph Laniel.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles indicated the United States will agree to Russia's offer for a big four foreign Ministers meeting.

"We welcome opportunities to settle specific disputes between us: to end the race in armament, particularly atomic armament, and to reduce the risks of war," Mr. Dulles said in a statement prepared for a House Committee. But let me also assure you of this: We do not look on the conference table as a place where we surrender our principles, but rather as a place for making our principles prevail. That is our resolve—a resolve which I am confident is backed by the American people."

Still Consulting

Mr. Eden told the House that Britain is still consulting with the U.S. and France on the latest Russian note offering to meet the Western Foreign Ministers in Berlin.

"These exchanges are, however, proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily, and it is the hope of Her Majesty's Government that it will now be possible to arrange a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers at an early date," he said.

Labourite Woodrow Wyatt, a former Under-Secretary for War, immediately jumped up to refer to "the somewhat discouraging reaction from Washington now that the Soviet Government has agreed to meet us."

Mr. Eden replied: "I have been in communication with the U.S. Government, and I am quite confident myself that the answer I have given to the House will be endorsed by the Government of the United States."

Morrison Queries Split

Former Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison persisted in asking about a split between Britain and the U.S. on the meeting. Mr. Eden repeated his assurance.

Meeting on Sir Winston's 75th birthday, the Cabinet also studied a report from British Ambassador Sir William Noyce on his surprise week-end interview with Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov in Moscow.

Reliable sources said the Cabinet endorsed the recommendation of Foreign Secretary Eden that Russia's offer of a Big Four meeting in Berlin should be accepted.

Prime Minister Churchill's hope for a meeting with the Russians was understood to have been encouraged by the friendship of the Malenkov-Hayter interview. They were believed to have discussed the proposed Berlin meeting.

GYBBON-MONYPENNY PROMOTED, TRANSFERRED
LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — I.D. Gymbon-Monypenny British Consul-General in Jerusalem, was today appointed British Ambassador in Chisinau, capital of the Dominican Republic.

Ex-Axis Partners Accuse USSR Of Holding Thousands of PoWs

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (UP). — West Germany, Italy and Japan charged today in the United Nations that scores of thousands of World War II prisoners of war are still being held by Russia and her satellites.

Representatives of the three non-member countries gave their side of the prisoner of war story as the invitation of the U.N. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. The five Soviet bloc states objected to their appearance, calling it "an attempt to aggravate international relations."

The committee voted to hear the three countries by 48 to 5.

The cases of the three countries were stated by West German Under-Secretary of State Walter Hallstein, Italian Ambassador Gastone Guidotti, and Japanese Ambassador Sawada.

Hallstein said an investigation by the Federal Republic of Germany showed that 100,000 former German soldiers remained in Soviet hands as of last Sept. 1, and that 123,000 German civilians were still detained in Russia in 1950.

Sawada said Japanese estimates placed at 85,000 the number of Japanese prisoners of war still in Soviet and Communist Chinese custody as of last Aug. 1. He said at least 50,000 of them were known to be alive then.

The Russian representative estimated that 63,000 Italian officers and men had not been accounted for by the Russians.

After implicating the Soviet Union in the war crimes, Mr. Lodge, in co-sponsorship with Britain, France, Australia and Turkey, presented a resolution which would have the U.N. express "grave concern" at the evidence of atrocities in Korea.

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